# Fron County Register

BY ELI D. AKE. IRONTON. - - MISSOURI.

## CURRENT TOPICS.

### WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE WORLD.

THE Illinois State Greenback Convention was held at Springfield on the 21st. about 200 delegates being present. The following State ticket was nominated: For Governor-A. J. Streeter, of Mercer County; Lieutenant-Governor-A. B. Adair, of Chicago: Secretary of State-J. L. Thompson, of La Salle; Auditor-G. T. Ingram, of Jackson: Treasurer-G. W. Evans, of Jeffercon: Attorney-General-H. G. Whittock, of Morgan. Presidential Electors were chosen. with Alex. Campbell and Jesse Harper Electors at large. A State Central Committee and delegates to the National Convention were appointed.

THE Georgia Republican State Convention was considerably torn up by the machinations of the adherents of the various Presidential candidates, but finally elected an unpledged delegation to the National Convention. Fourteen of the delegates are colored. The delegates are said to be nearly equally divided in their preferences as between Grant, Blaine and Sherman, although the friends of Grant claim that from nine to eleven of the twenty-two delegates will support him in Convention.

A TERRIBLE accident occurred in New York City on the night of the 21st. While the Hahnemann Hospital Fair was in progress in Madison Square Garden, the various parts of the building being thronged with people, a portion of the side wall suddenly fell outward, and the roof of this section, which was used as a dancing hall, crushed down upon the dancers, burying them out of sight. Mrs. Wm. O. Hagemann, the wife of a well known lawyer, and her maid; Miss H. L. Willett and Mr. H. Tillotson, editor of Forest and Stream, were dead when extricated. The injured number fifty or more, some of whom will probably not recover.

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A TERRIBLE storm swept over Georgia on the 20th, devastating every thing in its path. Its course was from southwest to northeast. From the time it struck Georgia, on the Alabama line, to the place where it passed out of the State, on the North Carolina side, it devastated everything within its narrow path. Houses, fences, and even trees were blown away. Several persons were killed, and others were badly injured.

THE Oregon Republican State Convention instructed the delegates from that State to support Blaine in the National Con-

ATTENTION has been called to the great mortality among children on the steamship Ohio, on its last voyage from Bremen to New York, alleged to have been caused by had been apprehended upon a requisition overcrowding and foul air. The steamer from the Georgia authorities. brought 1,342 immigrants, 272 being children under ten years of age, thirteen of whom died on the passage. The matter is being investigated.

NASHVILLE celebrated its centennial anniversary on the 24th, by a grand procession, military and civic. Governor Marks and others delivered addresses. In the evening the Centennial Industrial Exposition was inaugurated with appropriate ceremo-

ANOTHER destructive storm occurred on the night of the 24th throughout a large portion of the Northwest, developing into a tornado in certain localities. The most serious damage reported is through Central and Southwestern Illinois, where many houses were blown down and their inmates killed or injured, and a great amount of farm property was destroyed.

TELEGRAMS from San Francisco regarding the killing of Charles DeYoung, of the Chronicle, by I. M. Kalloch, a son of Mayor I. S. Kalloch, which occurred on the 23d, say the affair caused the most intense excitement, greater even than was produced by shooting of the elder Kalloch by De Young a few months ago. The immediate cause of the tragedy was the circulation broadcast throughout the city, it is believed by the agency of De Young, of the reprint of a pamphlet entitled "The only full report of the trial of I. S. Kalloch on the charge of adultery," originally printed in Boston from the stenographer's notes of the trial. The shooting took place in the countingroom of the Chronicle office. Kalloch fired ave shots at De Young, only one of which, the fourth, took effect. De Young did not succeed in getting out his pistol until just as the fatal shot was fired. The ball entered his mouth and penetrated his brain, causing death almost immediately. Young Kalloch is said to have been drinking hard for some days previous to the shooting, and freely expressed his design of killing De Young at the first favorable opportunity. The murderer was arrested and lodged in

A very interesting ceremony took place in the House on the 22d. The occasion was the presentation to the Government of the desk on which Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. The desk was presented through Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, by the heirs of Josiah Coolidge, who married Miss Randolph, Mr. Jeffer-son's grand-daughter, Mr. Jefferson having presented the desk to Mr. Coolidge. It resembles a small mahogany box when closed and can easily be carried under the arm. Under the lid it is double and ingeniously arranged so that it may be opened out in the form of a writing-desk. The Secretary of State and a number of the ladies of the Diplomatic Corps were present.

THE Sanitary Commission of the Mississippi Valley recently met in St. Louis and had an interesting session of two days. Dr. J. D. Plunket, President of the State Board Health of Tennessee, presided. the promotion of inter-State sanitation Land Commissioner, was accompanied of Healtn. President, and Dr. Pinkney to re-enter the same. It now takes from Thompson, President Kentucky State Board | three to six months to procure the cancella-Secretary, holds over for two years longer. the present system, in very many in- and Alabama.

2/2/20

#### PERSONAL AND GENERAL

AT M'affield, Ky., on the 20th, W. W. Ezell s'act and killed Dr. Dalton, of Callotemyted to elope with Ezell's sister-in-law, which attempt was frustrated by Ezell, and ince that time there has been bad blood between the parties. Ezell claims that Dalton threatened to kill him, and that he shot in

MRS. ANNA ORMSBY, her daughter Sallie, aged about fifteen, and her son Gus. young man, all of Vevay, Ind., and Mrs from Vevay to attend the wedding of Mrs. Ormsby's son Graham, who was to be married to a Miss O'Neall, residing on the south bank of the Kentucky River, in been driven upon the ferry flat to make the crossing, when the horses became frightened and unmanageable and backed the carriage into the river. The three ladies were drowned, together with the team; the young man saved his life. The intended bride and groom and their friends were standing in the door opposite and were witnesses of the terrible

MAJOR MACLEAN has overtaken Vic toria's band of Apaches in Arizona Territory, and is driving them beyond the lines

AT Nelsonville, Athens County, O., on the night of the 21st, James Fennell, a local policeman, shot and killed Charles Cooley, a grocer, and then committed suicide. Fennell claimed that Cooley had been talking about him, but excepting this no cause for the tragedy is known.

FOREST CITY, Ark., had a serious fire on the morning of the 22d. It broke out in the Planters' Hotel, an unoccupied building, and this, together with thirteen other buildings, was burned. Loss about \$20,000.

THE House Committee on Agriculture has recommended an appropriation of \$25,000 to the United States Entomological Commission for the purpose of enabling said Commission to complete the investigation in relation to the Rocky Mountain locust or Western grasshopper, the cotton worm and other insects injurious to the cotton plant.

THE Connecticut Prohibitionists have nominated a State ticket, headed by George P. Rogers for Governor.

THE New York Reform League and Independent Republicans held a conference at Albany on the 22d, and adopted resolutions placing themselves inflexibly in opposition to a third-term nomination. It was determined to send delegates to the St. Louis

ADVICES from Cabul state that Gen. Stewart has entered Ghuzeni, after having been attacked by a force of about 15,000 Afghans, who were driven off with a loss of over 1,000 killed. The British loss was seventeen men killed and fifteen wounded.

R. HOYLE, a defaulting tax-collector from Georgia, shot and killed himself in a prison cell at Los Angeles, Cal., where he

SIX members of the life-saving crew at Point au Barques Station, Lake Huron, were drowned on the night of the 22d while going to the assistance of a stranded vessel.

BARNETTSVILLE, in Morgan County, Mo., about one hundred miles due north of Marshfield, was almost totally destroyed by the tornado of the 18th. Seven persons were killed and many injured.

FORSYTH, in Taney County, Mo., also suffered badly by the tornado, two persons being killed and others injured. The ravages of the storm were experienced in various localities in nearly every county in the southwestern portion of the State.

FAYETTEVILLE, the county seat of Washington County, Ark., suffered severely from the tornado of the 18th. It struck the town at its southwestern part and extended through it fn a northeasterly direction. sweeping almost every building in its path for a distance of half a mile. The track of the tornado was about thirty feet wide. Two persons were killed outright and a dozen more or less injured.

A CUBAN filibustering steamer is reported to have sailed from Lewes, Del., on the 22d, ostensibly bound for Jamaica. She is a fast-sailing clipper-built vessel, now knewn as the Tropic, but formerly chris. tened the Belle, under which name she figured as a blockade-runner during our late war, her commander being Capt. Hassan, of Virginia, who was killed during a chase by a Union frigate. The Tropic's cargo consisted of various warlike material. chief of which is a submarine torpedo-boat, of which marvelous performances are pre-

PARTICULARS have been received regarding the capture by General Hatch's forces of four hundred and sixty Apache warriors, with all their horses, mules, women and children, at Mescalero Agency, on the 11th inst. The Indians were disarmed. but subsequently an attempt was made to escape in which sixteen of them got away but fourteen were killed.

EDWARD NUGENT and Henry J. Redemeier were hanged at St. Louis on the 234—the latter for the murder of Franz Vosz, in June, 1878, the former for the mur-

der of his wife, in August, 1876. GEN. GRANT has accepted an invitation to visit Springfield, Ill., some time early

THE Colorado Republican Convention to choose delegates to Chicago is called to meet May 25.

SPENCE PETTIS, the noted forger. hanged himself in the Concord Stateprison.

Four lives were lost by the disaster in Madison Square Garden, New York.

A BRIEF telegram from San Francis. co, 23d, stated that Charles De Young, of the San Francisco Chronicle, had been shot and killed by I. M. Kalloch, son of the Rev. I. S. Kalloch, who was some months ago shot and wounded by DeYoung.

THE bill passed by the House, providing that , when a pre-emption, home stead, or timber-culture claimant shall file a written relinquishment of his claim in the local Land-office the land covered by such The Council is made up of members of claim shall be held as open to settlement and Boards of Health from different States, and entry without further action by the General prevention of the spread of by a report, of which the following is the epidemics are the objects for which it substance: In almost every instance was established. The officers chosen where a claimant relinquishes his claim it is for the ensuing year are: Dr. R. C. Ked- for the reason that he has disposed of his zie, President of the Michigan State Board improvements to some person who desires of Health, Vice-President. Dr. John H. tion of a voluntary relinquishment. This Rauch, of the Illinois State Board of Health, | bill proposes to make it immediate. Under

stances, a party, after buying improvements and paying several hundred dollars therefor, is unable to enter land by reason of the fact that some other party deway County. About a year ago Dalton at- si ring to enter the same procures the assistance of an attorney at Washington City, who telegraphs his information when the cancellation is made. The passage of this bill will save great trouble and be of great practical benefit, both to the claimant and Government, and in no case can work an

injury to either. THE boiler in the mill of C. W. Dunbar, ten miles from Memphis, Mo., exploded Ormsby's niece, Miss Anna Miller, of Rising on the 22d, demolishing the mill and killing Sun, Ind., on the 21st started in a carriage the proprietor and two other men, named

Wilson and McCan. THE city of Hull, Quebec, suffered from a severe conflagration on the night of the 21st. Fully one-half of the city, com-Trimble County, Ky. The carriage had prising an area about one mile long and 400 yards wide, is in ruins. From 700 to 800 houses, mostly of wood and occupied by the poorer classes, were destroyed. Several ives were lost and 4,000 people were rendered homeless.

> FREDERICK CRILL was hanged at Newton, N. J., on the 24th, for the murder of his daughter in June last. CAPT. EDWARD M. WRIGHT, of the

> suicide in Washington on the 24th. THE Central Pacific Railroad was blockaded by a snow storm in the mountains, April 21-24. In the valleys the rain fell in torrents, causing great damage to property.

Ordnance Department, U. S. A., committed

#### FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

APRIL 21 .- Senate-The Geneva Award bill was taken up, and Mr. Hoar's amendment to strike out the provision for the payment to strike out the provision for the payment of claims of underwriters was agreed toyeas 38, nays 19. Mr. McPherson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported favorably on the House bill authorizing the equipment of an expedition to the Arctic Sea. Placed on the calendar......

House—Nearly the entire session was con-House—Nearly the entire session was consumed in parliamentary tactics over the Special Deficiency bill, the Democrats endeavoring to limit the debate to five minutes, while the Republicans, led by Mr. Conger (Mich.), flibustered to prevent a vote being taken, in which they were successful.

APRIL 22.-Senate-The Post-route bill was reported from committee. The Army bill was read as it came from the House. Mr. Blaine moved to strike out the section pro-hibiting the use of troops at the polls. Reber of amendments were then proposed by the Republicans, the effect of which would be the Republicans, the effect of which would be practically the same as striking out the objectionable clause. The Democrats promptly voted down all such amendments, and the bill then passed—yeas, 28; nays, 18......

House—The Naval Appropriation bill passed. Consideration was resumed of the Special Deficiency bill, under an agreement that the debate should be limited on the Republican side to one hour and twenty minutes and on the to one hour and twenty minutes and on the Democratic side to twenty minutes. Debate was postponed until to-morrow. An evening session was held for consideration of the

APRIL 23 .- Senate-The Post-route bill passed, after which the Spofford-Kellogg repassed, after which the Spofford-Kellogg report was taken up and Mr. Bailey spoke in favor of the resolution for unseating Kellogg. The Senate bill to extend the time for completion of the Texas Pacific Railroad was reported without recommendation. On motion of Mr. Cockrell, the House joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to lend tents to the Governor of Missouri for the use of expressed by the recent towards in the State. sufferers by the recent tornado in that State was passed. Adjourned till Monday...... House—The Special Deficiency bill was taken up and Mr. Garfield (R., O.) explained his position in regard to the amendment proposed by him, for the equal distribution of Deputy Marshals between the two principal parties. He said that, "whatever else of partisanship might exist, at least all parties should meet at the ballot-box and unite in law and in justice, to enforce free, equal national elections everywhere." Mr. Keifer (R., O.) disagreed with his colleague, Mr. Garfield, as to the merits of the amendment, even as an independent proposition, regarding it as part ip and Mr. Garfield (R., O.) explained his po to the merits of the amendment, even as an independent proposition, regarding it as part of intent to break down the power of the Government at the very fountain head of its strength. The amendment was then concurred in and the bill passed. Mr. Waddill (D., Mo.) alluded to the terrible tornado which had swept over the town of Marshfield, in his district, and which had left a large number of persons homeless and destitute, and introduced a joint resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Governor of Missouri with 500 tents for the benefit of the sufferers. Passed.

APRIL 24-Senate-Not in session ..... House—The day was spent in the considera-tion of private bills.

## LATE NEWS ITEMS.

THE Indian Appropriation bill was reported to the Senate on the 26th. The Kellogg-Spofford case was further considered but no action taken. The House passed the bill for the relief of certain homestead and pre-emption settlers of Kansas.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, Emil J. Petroff, Charles B. Saltor, Jesse B. Crawford and Wm. F. Rumberger, convicted of bribery, or "corrupt solicitation of voters" as it is denominated by the Pennsylvania statutes, have been sentenced each to \$1,000 fine and to one year's imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary. Kemble is one of the wealthiest men of Philadelphia, well known as a business man and a politician. The offense for which they were tried and convicted was influencing members of the Legislature to vote in favor of a bill appropriating money to pay losses

incurred by the Pittsburg railroad riots. Between 60,000 and 70,000 miners and laborers in the Schuylkill, Lehigh and Lackawanna Valleys, in Pennsylvania, are in a state of enforced idleness, the coal companies having stopped the production. The shut-down will be maintained till May 3d-

MACON, Miss., a town on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, about 125 miles south of Corinth, was demolished by a tornado on the night of the 25th. Twenty-two buildings were blown away, including all the railroad offices and shops; sixteen cars were blown from the track; and seventeen persons were killed and twenty-two injured. Only two houses in the place remain standing in part and these were turned into hospitals, where the wounded were cared for by physicians and nurses sent from Meridian.

AT Ellsworth, near Bloomington, Ill., on the 26th, an altercation took place between "General" Abraham G. Hendryx and his brother-in-law, Frank Bailey, growing out of an old family quarrel, in which Bailey attempted to kill Hendryx, but the latter proved too quick for his opponent and shot him through the heart, producing instant death. Henry Stovenour, a friend of Bailey, attempted to interfere, when Hendryx turned and fired two shots at him, one of the balls penetrating the lungs and causing death in an hour. The affray took place on Hendryx's place, where Bailey and Stovenour went while under the influence of liquor, and commenced to raise a disturbance. Hendryx surrendered; himself and was lodged in

AT Paint Rock, Ala., on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, five houses were destroyed and three children killed by the hurricane on the night of the 25th. The storm did great damage throughout various sections of Tennessee, Georgia, Mississippi

#### THE MARSHFIELD CALAMITY.

Particulars of the Terrible Disaster at Marshfield, Mo.—Partial List of the Killed. [Compiled from the St. Louis papers.]

THE TORNADO

struck the town yesterday (Sunday) evening shortly after six o'clock. It was first seen approaching from the southwest in the form of a dense black cloud. One man, living two miles southeast of town, says that he saw the storm approaching several miles away, coming from a southwesterly direction. He says that it first seemed to be a very small cloud cone-shaped, whirling along the ground at a rapid rate. As it advanced it increased in size, and as it approached the town the whole heavens were blackened and the air was filled with flying leaves, pieces of timber and bits of rubbish, which fell in showers all through the country. The storm was so sudden and unexpected in coming and passed away so quickly that little time was given to observe what was going on, but from the various experiences it seems that the majority of people scarcely knew of its approach until it was over, either leaving them safe and sound or with the wreck of their homes and the mutilated forms of their families around them. Some ran out into the street under the impression that the darkness was caused by the smoke from a fire. Some held on to trees, others thrrw themselves flat to the ground, and some rushed wildly about try-

ground, and some rushed wildly about trying to escape from the tempest.

Hon. Joseph Wisby, who witnessed it from
the time it made its first appearance, says
that it was plainly visible before it had
reached within a mile of the town. It was a
huge cone-shaped, dark-looking mass, several hundred yards in width, and as it sped
on its mission of death and destruction; it
apparently danced from side to side as if in
glee at the terror of those apparently danced from side to side as if in giee at the terror of those upon whom it was advancing. Consternation seized upon those who wit nessed its approach, and who were aware of its dread import, and many were the attempts made to flee from its path. Mr. Wisby and family were saved by fleeing from their residence and lying flat on the ground and were fortunate enough to be on the outskirts of the storm. It bore down on the heart of the town, and for a space of half a mile in width tore to pieces and ground into spiinters every thing and for a space of half a mile in width fore to pieces and ground into spiinters every thing in its path. Nothing was left—not one stone above another in the foundations—and from beneath the ruins of these hundreds of piles of rubbish that represented what had but a few minutes previous been happy nomes and well filled business houses, came the dying cries and agonizing shrieks of men, women and children. Darkness soon set in, but all night long those who were spared worked like Trojans in extricating the living and dead from the ruins.

A SCENE OF DESOLATION. The scene of desolation which Marshfield rue scene of desolation which Marshield presented this morning was one never to be forgotten. Two-thirds of the town was in ruins. In some places the houses were so jumbled up together and jammed into and over one another that it was a difficult matter to distinguish them apart. Other parts of the town were swept so clean of houses and trees and shrubbery that the scene resembled mere parts of an open common than any thing else. The roof of the Court-house was blown off and a third of the walls blown down. The principal buildings around the Square were piled to-gether resembling more a mass of rubish than buildings. Houses and bearts of houses were buildings. Houses and parts of houses were scattered everywhere. Only four small business houses were left standing uninjured on the Square. The dwelling houses situated in the southern part of the town escaped injury, not lying in the path of the storm.

The destruction of prometry was enough

The destruction of property was enough, but when we add to this the loss of life, taken together with the distressing circumstances, the scene can be better imagined than described. Corpses were scattered in every direction along the streets, and from time to time were taken out from the piles of debris horribly mangled and disfigured. Now and then a body would be found with the head severed from the trunk. Again the head would be mashed in and brains and blood would be spattered around. Some were found mangled almost beyond recognition. If any thing could be more horrible than the sight of the dead bodies, it was the condition of the wounded, whose piteous groans and heart-rending cries were heard on every side.

ASSISTANCE PROM ARROAD. As soon as the news of the disaster reached Springfield and Lebanon, two special trains were dispatched from Springfield, with sur-geons and physicians and such supplies as ber of citizens of Lebanen came up on the morning passenger train. About three o'clock the freight train from Springfield brought about three hundred people, with provisions and medicines for the wounded. As rapidly as the bodies of the dead and wounded could be extricated from the ruins of the buildings, they were prepared for interment. The wounded were conveyed to the only available structure left standing, the public school building, which was not badly damaged. It was turned into a hospital, and cots prepared for their reception. There are now flifty wounded in this building, under the care of noble women from Lebanon and Springfield, who are doing all in their power to alleviate the sufferings of those under their care.

A DAY LATER. The scene here (April 20) is one of the great-est desolation and the excitement has been such that no complete list of the dead has been kept. Over seventy persons are known to have been killed in the town, and of this number between fifty and sixty have been identified. Eighty wounded persons have received attention and sixty-five of them are ceived attention and sixty-five of them are now in the hospitals. Seven of the number are pronounced fatally injured. Sixty nurses and twenty doctors are here from Springfield, Lebanon and Rolla, and every thing possible is being done for the relief of the wounded and destitute. The citizens have borganized into committees, for various purposes, with E. W. Barnes as Treasurer. Telegrams offering help have been received from St. Louis, Philadelphia, Chicago, Oswego and Columbus, Kas.

Columbus, Kas.

The property loss to the town is estimated at \$400,000. The loss of goods in stock is estimated at \$100,000. With few exceptions the mated at \$100,000. With few exceptions the loss being total.

From reliable reports from the track of the storm in Webster County alone the loss of life will not fall short of 100 killed and 200 wounded, and it may exceed that number. The total loss of property in the county will reach the enormous figure of \$1,000,000.

## VARIOUS INCIDENTS.

A babe eighteen months old, whose mother was killed and friends all wounded, was found yesterday in the ravine north of town where it lay all night. It is now doing weil where it is all night. It is now doing weil.
Another little child about two years old was
yesterday afternoon found in a tree-top,
where it had been nearly twenty-four
hours. It is considerably bruised, but wiil recover. It is understood that it was to-day
claimed by its parents, who live some two
and a half or three miles from Southtown. Its
acrial fight hence must have extracted. acrial flight hence must have extended over three miles. A wagon has been found that was carried over four miles, and a section of the iron smoke-stack of the mill over three

Mrs. R. W. Fyan, Matilda Widemeyer, Eddie Widemeyer, Louisa Hicks, Mr. Kelso, Nancy A. Hawley and child, J. M. Leeds, wife and two children, Daniel Wright and wife, Wm. Doss, Lucinda Goodam, Nora Smith, Julia Starr\*, Fannie Johnson\*, Ida Smith\*, Ann Woods\*, Annie Rudd\*, Kittie White\*, Mrs. Underwood and infant child, Mrs. Short, Mrs. Arlelia King and infant child, two Evans children, Minnie Smith, Heary Bollinger, Mrs. J. W. Potter, Dr. Bradford and son, Mrs. Florence M. Moore, Rev. E. E. Condo, Rebecca Sutherlin, aged 8; Albert Sutherlin, four; Orange D. Smith and his three children, Mollie, George and Orange; Cora Crissman, Leon Evans, Fanny Jones\*, Mary Knight, Wm. Johnson, Naney Smith, Mrs. Short, Fanny Jarrett, Lucinda Hicks, Mrs. Healy, Mrs. Frank Smith,\* Lucinda Goodall\*, Mrs. Jackstraw.\* PARTIAL LIST OF THE KILLED.

THE oldest living boatman is said to be David Burns, who lives at Burns' Landing, on the Kentucky River, and is ninety years of age. He has walked from New Orleans to Frankfort six times, a distance of 1,500 miles.

THE Buffalo Courier says all the perfume in Arabia will not sweeten a man' character after he has been through one National political campaign as an as-pirant for the highest office in the gift of the Nation.

FRANCE exports to Europe \$140,000,-000 worth of manufactured articles in excess of what England exports.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

-Sixty telephone wires hang on the poles on Harrison Avenue, in Leadville, almost obscuring the sky at that point.

As regards telephone wires, Chicago claims the championship, having three hundred and fifty on a single pole.

—At the recent town election in old

Concord, Mass., only twenty votes were cast for the School Committee and all of these by women. The result was that three men and one woman were elected: the men for a period of three years, and the woman for only one year.

—Experiments have recently been made in England as to the maximum speed that a skater can attain, Mr. Tish Smart, one of the champion skaters of the world, has made twelve miles in 28} minutes. This nearly represents the time made by the best bioyclists.

-A fig tree still flourishes, and is an object of worship by Buddhists, was planted by Divinipiatissa, in the year 288 B. C., in Ceylon. Its history is preserved by a mass of documentary evi-dence and tradition. It was described by the Chinese traveler, Fa Hiam, in the year 414, and by the earliest Europeans who visited it.

-The old family Bible that belonged to "Mary, the mother of Washington," is still in existence, and is kept in a branch of the Washington family in Virginia. It contains the family register, recording the birth of George Washington, February 22, 1732. The binding has a cover of cloth, woven by the hands of his mother.

-Mr. McCulloch, of Australia, takes no thought of expense about his cattle. Lately he gave \$35,000 for the cow "Duchess of Lancaster," and \$22,500 for Berkely, Duke of Oxford," buying them to replace two valuable Oxford cat-tle which the sanitary authorities of Melbourne killed by giving them poisonous water in quarantine.

-Thirty attempts were made against Louis Philippe's life. Seven of them have become historical, and are set down among the records of his reigns. In the year 1833, a pistol shot by Bergeron; 1835, infernal machine by Fieschi; 1836, pistol shot by Alibaud; same year, another pistol shot by Meunier; 1840, a gun shot by Darmes; 1846, a rifle shot by Pierre Leconte; and in 1846 a pistol shot by one Joseph Henri, who, while the King is assuring the crowd that he is unhurt,

fires again, and again misses him. -The French Duke of La Tremouille has a shooting preserve in the forest of Rambouillet, and to protect it against poachers has studded it with man traps of his own invention. The other day alarm jingle, and rushing to the designated poacher trap found the Duke, who in roaming about his estate had stepped into one of his own snares and found himself in the twinkle of an eye dumped into a deep narrow pit, out of which he

could not clamber. -There are hard times in New Zealand where prosperity has been the rule. The labor market is overstocked and thouestablished, and to add to the misery there has been a large influx of French Communists, generally convicts from New Caledonia, many of whom are escapes. Altogether the outlook is a gloomy one at the present time. Victoria is also suffering from the effects of an overstocked labor market and a stagna-

tion of business generally. —A telegraph messenger boy, while passing along Clifford Street, Rochester, N. Y., a few days since, heard a strange noise in some shrubbery beside the walk On investigation he found a cat which was completely enveloped by a huge striped snake. The snake was wound round and round the body of the feline, and the latter was completely exhausted in its efforts to free itself. The snake was killed and the body disengaged from that of the cat, but the latter died almost instantaneously. Its body was covered with bruises, while that of the snake was bitten in many

places. -Joseph K. Emmet, the former ne gro minstrel, and now the prosperous actor of German-American characters, has accumulated a large fortune within a few years. He has bought a place on the Hudson, near Albany, and begun the erection of a magnificent residence. There is a large music room, furnished with an immense orchestrion; the parlor is modelled after that of an English manor, with timbered roof, every room in the main story is an octagon, with a bay window and balcony. A feature of the grounds will be a big windmill of the Dutch sort, which will pump water for a picturesque cascade.

## Afflicted France.

From a special cable dispatch our readers will learn to-day that the terrible "13, 15, 14" puzzle has made its way scross the ocean, and is at present bewildering the wits of Parisians in much the manner that was so fatal to New York a short time ago. There can be no doubt as to the country from which the infection was conveyed to France, so a series of diplomatic notes is within the possi-bilities of the coming fortnight, and Mr. Evarts may have his first opportunity to offer an apology from the United States to a foreign Government. Whether a mere apology will be sufficient, however, is yet to be learned. Nations have declared war for smaller reason than the introduction by another people of causes of distraction and torment, and a French fleet may yet be sent to the Potomac to demand satisfaction. A blockade of all French ports against vessels coming from the United States is as small a penalty as we have a right to expect under the cir-cumstances, and as slight a measure of self-protection as France can honorably take. What course the malady will follow as it spreads-and spread it mustis impossible to predict; but Germany can hardly escape, no matter how sternly Bismarck may force repressive proceedings. Once across Germany and
into Russia, however, the puzzle will be
a blessing in disguise, for even Nihilists
must give up all ordinary work when
subjected to such an influence. But for France alone the American heart will at present concern itself; our sad national experience with the same trouble makes it impossible to think of coming dispatches without a shudder.—N. Y. Herald.

#### Make Yourself at Home.

There is no invitation so common, and none so seldom accepted, as this free-and-easy tender of one's home to a guest. From the way in which many people conduct themselves in their own homes—what with their peevishness, tardiness, slovenliness, surliness, and all the other dreadful nesses—we shouldn't care to have the invitation taken very literally by them in any home in which we have part or lot; but is it not practicable, and would it not be pleasant all around, to have agreeable people feel more "at home" than they often do in their friends' homes?

All visitors feel that in some places

there is an atmosphere that is congenial and pleasant, and conducive to freedom and enjoyment, while in others—though the welcome be just as warm and the friends no less kind and dear—they are never unconscious that they are visitors. The house is in an abnormal condition of spick-and-span orderliness, to start with; and one feels that in no home are the papers and books always picked up, the work put out of sight, and everything kept with its best foot forward. In most sensible, not to say cultivated, families. the essential vulgarity of loading down the tables with an unusual and necessary variety of food, because a friend chances to be present, is no longer seen; but in too many the entire matter of the family eating is made to turn upon the guest's appetite or readiness. How entirely "at home" one feels ("this is writ ironical," as A. Ward used to say) to come down to breakfast a quarter of an hour late and find pater familias reading the adver-tisements in his crumpled morning paper, with one eye wandering to the clock; the housewife with the shadow of a frown upon her politely unpuckered brow, and the children palpably cross from waiting! The guest shouldn't be late, of course, but he often takes that liberty when at home, and would feel much better to find the family at the table than waiting for him. The consciousness of throwing everything out of gear in the family machinery makes one realize very uncomfortably, that he is

not " at home Then the children are often kept on "dress parade," during the presence of transient guests. It causes pain to a child-loving and sensitive man to know that the children are debarred of their natural and blessed freedom by his presence. His own little ones at home climb to his back or knee, tease for stories, play games, and have a good time after supper; and while the average parent doesn't take so much interest in other people's children, no one, not so utterly selfish that his comfort does not deserve to be considered, likes to see children robbed of any of their little rights and customs by a stupid conventionality, requiring them to be dressed up and keep

It may further be truly said of hospitality, that as a rule, "entertaining" does not entertain. Public men are not the only people who like plenty of letting alone. The friend into whose home our coming means only an extra plate and chair at the table, and room at the fireside; whose easy chair is ours for reading, resting or chatting; whose home circle is enlarged, not broken up, by our entrance; whose greeting shows that he is conscious of receiving as well as imparting pleasure; who preserves his own individuality and recognizes ours; over whose roof-tree waves the flag of freedom—isn't this the place where we all love to go?—Golden Rule.

#### Color Blindness--- Testing the Vision of Railway Employees.

Pursuant to an order of Superintendent

James McCrea, of the Pennsylvania

Railroad Company, the arduous task of examining five thousand employes at-tached to the line and working on trains and ferryboats, with a view to discover to what extent color blindness prevalled among them, was commenced yesterday morning in a room at the depot in Jersey City. Eight or ten men were called in at a time, and were tested in the first place for acuteness of vision, the testcard being placed at a distance of about twenty feet from the observer. It was ascertained by this means whether the men's eyes were sufficiently sharp to read small type at the distance men-tioned, the result in each case being carefully noted. The next test was for the purpose of discovering whether the men were able to judge of the relative distinctness of objects seen in different positions, and to obtain an accurate knowledge of this the men were directed to look at a quarter-inch aperture in a screen twenty feet distant with a strong light behind it, and were then called up-on to state in what shape it appeared to on to state in what shape it appeared to them. The test, however simple it may appear to the reader, was by no means so to some of the subjects. What appeared oval to one seemed triangular to another, and vice versa. The color test was then proceeded with, and sixteen of the men who had passed successfully so far came to grief. Three skeins of woolen yarn were used, one being light green, the second rose, and the third red, and were marked respectively 1, 2, 3. Each of these was placed on a table in front of the person examined at a distance of three feet, and, with the vision of either eye obstructed by a spectacle frame, the man under examination was requested to name the color. He was also directe to name the color. He was also directed to pick out a similar shade to the one in question from different skeins of woolen yarn, numbered from one to thirty-six. One young man correctly designated the test skein as red, but on being told to select a similar shade from the skeins before him he picked three shades of blue. two of yellow and one of red. He could distinguish no difference, and the same thing happened to half a dozen others who followed him. The skeins on the row were then divided into three sets, with twelve numbers in each, and the men were then examined as to color blindness. Some were able to distinguish all the shades of green, but failed lamentably in picking out the different shades of red. The work of examination occupied the greater part of the day, but the importance of the subject has impressed the Directors greatly, and it has been decided to apply the test to all engineers, firemen and brakemen in all the branches of the railroad. The Delaware. patches without a shudder.—N. Y. Herald.

—Egg Corn Bread.—One quart of sour milk, two eggs well beaten, one teaspoonful of sods, one-half teaspoonful of salt, and corn-meal enough to thicken.

gineers, firemen and brakemen in all the branches of the railroad. The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company, as well as the Eric Company, have the subject under consideration, and it is likely the system will be adopted on their respective lines.—N. Y. Herald.